

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

MANUFACTURED GRANITE:
THE JOHN SWENSON GRANITE CO., INC.,
CONCORD, N.H.

Report to the President
on Investigation No. TEA-F-63
Under Section 301(c)(1) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962



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UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

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REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT

U.S. Tariff Commission,
August 26, 1974

To the President:

In accordance with section 301 (f)(1) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (TEA) (19 U.S.C. 1901), the U.S. Tariff Commission herein reports the results of investigation No. TEA-F-63 made under section 301(c)(1) of the act to determine whether, as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, articles like or directly competitive with manufactured granite (of the type provided for in item 513.74 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS)) produced by The John Swenson Granite Co., Inc., are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to cause, or threaten to cause, serious injury to such firm.

The investigation was instituted on July 5, 1974, on the basis of a petition for adjustment assistance filed under section 301(a)(2) of the act by The John Swenson Granite Co., Inc. The petition was received on June 27, 1974.

Notice of the investigation and public hearing were published in the Federal Register (39 F.R. 25558) on July 11, 1974. The public hearing was held on August 2, 1974.

The information in this report was obtained principally from officials of The John Swenson Granite Co., Inc., from construction companies, and from the Commission's files, and during the public hearing.

Finding of the Commission

On the basis of its investigation, the Commission finds (Commissioner Ablondi dissenting) that articles like or directly competitive with manufactured granite (of the types provided for in item 513.74 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States) produced by the aforementioned firm, are, as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to cause, or threaten to cause, serious injury to such firm.

Views of Chairman Bedell, Commissioner Leonard,
and Commissioner Moore 1/

This investigation relates to a petition filed on behalf of The John Swenson Granite Co., Inc., Concord, N.H., under section 301(a)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (TEA) for a determination of its eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance. The John Swenson Granite Co., Inc., produced rough monumental granite and fabricated (manufactured) building granite, principally facing and paving granite until February 1974. Currently, the company quarries and sells rough granite for building and monumental uses, and also produces curbing and grout and miscellaneous granite products.

In order to make an affirmative determination under section 301(c)(1) of the TEA, each of the following four criteria must be met:

1. Articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the petitioning firm are being imported in increased quantities;
2. The increased imports are in major part the result of concessions granted under trade agreements;
3. The petitioning firm is being seriously injured or threatened with serious injury; and
4. The increased imports, resulting in major part from trade-agreement concessions, are the major factor causing or threatening to cause the serious injury.

We find that each of these requirements has been met in the instant case; therefore, we make an affirmative determination.

1/ Vice Chairman Parker concurs in the result.

Manufactured granite is being imported
in increased quantities

Imports of manufactured granite increased annually from 366,000 cubic feet in 1969 to 826,000 cubic feet in 1972. Although imports declined in 1973 to 566,000 cubic feet, imports in that year were more than three times imports in 1967, the year preceding the initial stage of the concession granted in the sixth (Kennedy) round of trade negotiations. The annual share of U.S. apparent annual consumption of manufactured granite supplied by imports rose from 4.6 percent in 1969 to 10.8 percent in 1972, before falling to 6.7 percent in 1973.

Imports of facing and paving granite--the principal product of The John Swenson Granite Co., Inc.--increased from an estimated 330,000 cubic feet in 1969 to 752,000 cubic feet in 1972, then declined to 515,000 cubic feet in 1973. The annual share of U.S. estimated annual consumption of facing and paving granite supplied by imports rose from 23 to 38 percent during the period 1969-72; in 1973, the share of estimated consumption supplied by imports was 28 percent.

There is a definite upward trend in imports, sufficient to satisfy the statutory requirement that articles like or directly competitive with those produced by The Swenson Granite Co., Inc., are being imported in increased quantities.

Increased imports are in major part the result
of concessions granted under trade agreements

The rate of duty applicable to manufactured granite has been reduced substantially from the statutory rate of 60 percent ad valorem as a result of trade-agreement concessions. The statutory rate was reduced to 30 percent ad valorem in 1936 as a result of trade-agreement concessions. Additional trade-agreement concessions in 1950 and 1951 reduced the rate to 15 percent ad valorem. The rate was further reduced in three stages to 12.5 percent ad valorem during 1956-58 and to 6 percent ad valorem in five annual stages during 1968-72 as a result of a concession granted in the Kennedy round.

Following each tariff concession, imports of manufactured granite increased, and following the first of the five annual reductions of the Kennedy-round concession in 1968, imports of manufactured granite, particularly facing and paving granite, increased substantially and generally continued upward during the Kennedy round reductions. (See table 1, p. A-30.) Lacking information at this time to support any other factor as being important to the increase in imports and noting the positive correlation between duty reductions and increased imports over all the years and particularly with the introduction of the Kennedy-round concessions, it is appropriate in this investigation to find the increased imports of manufactured granite to be in major part the result of trade-agreement concessions. What a longer and more detailed investigation might reveal with respect to this causation element of the statute is unknown and thus a finding must be made now on the evidence at hand.

The petitioning firm is being seriously injured

The John Swenson Granite Co., Inc., in the mid-1960's made significant investments in its building-fabricating operations in anticipation of increased demand for building granite, particularly facing granite. Although the anticipated increase occurred, sales of facing granite by the company declined annually from * * * cubic feet in 1970 to * * * cubic feet in 1973. As facing granite was the principal product of the company, the profit-and-loss position of the company followed the same pattern--from a profit of * * * percent in 1970 to a loss of * * * percent in 1973. Employment likewise declined from a total of * * * in 1970 to * * * in 1973. The company in an attempt to keep its building fabricating mill operating at a reasonable level made unprofitably low bids, and by 1973, it became evident that unless sufficient working capital could be raised, the company would be forced into bankruptcy. To stave off bankruptcy, The John Swenson Granite Co., Inc., worked out a lease-purchase, with right-to-repurchase agreement for its building-granite facilities.

An issue arose in this case as to whether The John Swenson Granite Co., Inc., should be the recipient of an affirmative determination from the Commission because of its disposition of its building-granite business, which took place in February 1974, prior to its filing a petition with the Commission for a determination under section 301(c)(1) of the TEA.

It is our view that regardless of the characterization given the contractual arrangement entered into in February 1974 by the company

concerning the building-granite business, The John Swenson Granite Co., Inc., qualifies under the TEA as a producer of the articles in question. It appears that the only reason the company took the action it did in February 1974 was to obtain working capital and to avoid bankruptcy. It was injured seriously in this aspect of its operations and could not afford to continue further. 1/ Therefore, The John Swenson Granite Co., Inc., which was forced out of the building-granite business in February 1974, qualifies as a building-granite producer that is being seriously injured.

Increased imports are the major factor
causing serious injury to the company

The decline in sales and the serious financial difficulties of The John Swenson Granite Co., Inc., beginning in 1971, coincide with the substantial annual increase in the volume of imports of manufactured granite, principally facing and paving granite, the principal product of the company. These increasing imports seem to concentrate not only on the principal product of the company--facing and paving granite--but also in the principal geographic markets served by the company, thereby perhaps subjecting this company to a greater degree of competition than the domestic granite industry in general. Architects and contractors who specify or use facing granite confirmed that the company lost jobs to imported facing granite during

1/ Mr. Leonard concludes that as far as its building-granite business was concerned, the company failed, and that was a serious injury to the company which had relied on the building granite business to such a large degree. It would not seem to be a sound interpretation of the TEA--certainly the act does not express any such idea--that a firm which is failing can avail itself of the act's adjustment assistance provisions but a firm which has failed cannot.

this period principally on the basis of price. Lacking information at this time to support any other factor as being important to the financial difficulties of the company, it is appropriate in this investigation to find that the increased imports, resulting in major part from trade-agreement concessions, are the major factor causing serious injury. What a longer and more detailed investigation might reveal with respect to this causation element of the statute is unknown and thus a finding must be made now on the evidence at hand.

Conclusion

Based on the information available, and the foregoing considerations, we conclude that imports of manufactured granite in such increased quantities resulting in major part from trade-agreement concessions are the major factor causing serious injury to The John Swenson Granite Co., Inc.. Therefore, we make an affirmative decision.

Views of Commissioner Ablondi

The petition forming the basis of this investigation was filed by John Swenson Granite Co., Inc. (hereafter referred to as John Swenson), Concord, N.H. John Swenson quarries granite, sells rough granite blocks to building granite and monument fabricators, fabricates and sells granite curbing, and sells crushed and waste granite.

It is my view that articles like or directly competitive with manufactured granite of the types which John Swenson produces are not, as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to cause, or threaten to cause, serious injury to the firm.



INFORMATION OBTAINED IN THE INVESTIGATION

Description and Uses

Until 1974, when The John Swenson Granite Co., Inc., sold much of its manufacturing facilities, the company had been engaged chiefly in the quarrying of granite, the production of manufactured granite in the form of facing stone and curbing, and the sale of manufactured granite and byproducts.

Granite is a crystalline igneous rock of such durability when exposed to the elements that it is desired by many for monumental, paving, and building purposes. In general, it is a mixture of quartz, feldspar, and mica or hornblende, without any regular arrangement of crystals and with a grain size varying from coarse to fine. The colors vary from almost white to black and from light pink to dark red, according to the color of the contained feldspar.

Granite is processed into dimension stone (which includes blocks, slabs, or pieces individually cut to size and/or shape specification). The term "manufactured granite," as used in this report, applies to granite that has been processed beyond its rough quarried condition and is suitable for use as monumental, paving, or building stone.

Manufactured granite is used primarily in the following ways: (1) As an exterior facing material, usually with a thickness of 3 inches or less, in non-load-bearing situations; (2) as paving, which consists of thin slabs (up to 3 inches in thickness) generally used for making sidewalks and patios; (3) for the manufacture of monuments, i. e., headstones, grave markers, mausoleums, and statuary articles; (4) as

curbing, used along streets, highways, and bridges to maintain the integrity of sidewalks or borders; and (5) as a heavy construction load-bearing material for walls, foundations, bridges, and so forth. Facing and paving granite is selected for its color and texture, as specified by the architect. Granite quarried for monumental purposes must be of superior quality--free from blemishes and having uniform color and texture. Appearance is less important for granite selected as curbing; such stone is usually gray in color and of a quality that will allow proper splitting to form the desired product. Durability is the essential characteristic for granite selected as construction material.

The chief alternatives to manufactured granite include all stone (marble, limestone, and sandstone) capable of being used for the same purposes. Other materials which are also competitive are concrete, concrete articles, brick, stainless steel, ceramic veneers, and glass.

Production Methods

There are basically two methods used in quarrying granite--drilling and jet piercing. 1/ In drilling, vertical holes approximately 2 inches in diameter are drilled into the granite. When one hole has been drilled to the desired depth, another hole, 1 inch away, is drilled. This process is repeated until a series of holes extends the entire length of the desired piece. The 1-inch webs between the holes are removed with a drill or a flat broaching tool, leaving a cut which is

1/ The John Swenson Granite Co., Inc., extracts granite from the quarry by drilling and jet piercing.

called a channel. This method is repeated until a block of granite is freed. Jet piercing involves the combustion of fuel oil and oxygen ejected through a nozzle under intense pressure, generating a flame with a temperature of more than 5,000° F. The flame is directed against the granite where the channel is desired, causing the granite to expand or flake off from the main mass at a very high rate, cutting channels to specified depths.

After quarrying, most rough granite blocks are transported to fabricating mills specifically designed to produce the necessary manufactured products. In the mills, wire saws made of hard steel wires about one-fourth inch in diameter are passed over the rough granite blocks carrying a silicon carbide abrasive. The stone is cut by the wire using the abrasive as the cutting agent. Gang saws, which are a group of steel blades set in a frame and having a backward and forward motion, are also used. After the block of granite is placed beneath the frame, water and steel shot (small steel balls) are fed to the blades, imparting numerous parallel cuts. The slabs of various thicknesses are then further processed according to end use. Those that will be used as facing (usually slabs having a thickness of 3 inches or less) are finished and polished on one side and cut to dimension by diamond saws. Granite selected as curbing is about 18 inches in thickness. The slabs are split in a mechanical splitter and the ends finished by hand. Stone for monumental use is of various thicknesses and is cut and fabricated according to specific design.

U.S. Tariff Treatment

The Tariff Act of 1930, under paragraph 234(a), established an import duty of 60 percent ad valorem on manufactured granite suitable for use as monumental, paving, or building stone. Pursuant to successive trade-agreement concessions beginning in 1935, the applicable rates of duty have been reduced substantially. The column 1 rate of duty currently (1974) in effect on granite suitable for use as monumental, paving, or building stone, item 513.74 of the TSUS, is 6 percent ad valorem, reflecting the final stage, effective January 1, 1972, of the five-stage concession granted in the sixth (Kennedy) round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

The effective dates of the column 1 rates of duty applicable to the aforementioned articles under the Tariff Act of 1930, as modified in the trade-agreement concessions, are shown in table 1, in appendix A.

U.S. Consumption 1/

During the period 1954-63, annual U.S. consumption of manufactured granite remained about the same in quantity. Imports and domestic shipments accounted for about the same relative proportions. Annual consumption during the period 1964-73 increased substantially, with imports accounting for nearly all of the increase.

Apparent U.S. consumption of manufactured granite decreased from 7.9 million cubic feet in 1969 to 7.3 million cubic feet in 1970, then steadily increased to 8.4 million cubic feet in 1973. The share

1/ Official statistics are not available on exports of manufactured granite; however, such exports are believed to be small. No estimates have been used in calculating apparent consumption.

of U.S. consumption supplied by imports rose steadily from about 5 percent in 1969 to nearly 11 percent in 1972, but then declined to about 7 percent in 1973 (table 2).

During the period 1969-73, estimated apparent consumption of facing and paving granite, the principal products of the John Swenson Granite Co., Inc., accounted for about one-quarter of apparent consumption of manufactured granite. The U.S. annual consumption of these products increased from 1.4 million cubic feet in 1969 to 2 million cubic feet in 1971 but then decreased to 1.8 million cubic feet in 1973. Imports of facing and paving granite 1/ expressed as a share of apparent consumption increased from 23 percent in 1969 to 38 percent in 1972 but then declined to 28 percent in 1973 (table 3).

U.S. Producers

The products involved in this investigation are manufactured by two categories of domestic granite producers--quarrier-fabricators and independent fabricators. Quarrier-fabricators extract the stone from the quarry and perform various fabricating operations necessary to prepare the stone for its ultimate use. The independent fabricators do not operate quarries, but fabricate purchased materials.

During the period 1969-73, manufactured granite was produced by approximately 130 quarrier-fabricators and independent fabricators. Five of them, i.e., those belonging to the National Building Granite Quarries Association, Inc., accounted for about 75 percent

1/ Import statistics for facing and paving granite were determined by an invoice analysis detailed in the U.S. import section of this report.

of total U.S. production of facing granite. Twenty-four producers accounted for the bulk of the production of monumental granite.

U.S. Shipments, Inventories, and Exports

Annual U.S. shipments of manufactured granite gradually decreased from 7.5 million cubic feet in 1969 to 6.8 million cubic feet in 1971, then increased to 7.8 million cubic feet in 1973 (table 4).

Throughout the period 1969-73, shipments of facing and paving granite were almost constant, increasing slightly from 1.1 million cubic feet in 1969 to 1.3 million cubic feet in 1973. In each of the years 1969-72, shipments of facing and paving granite accounted for 15 to 20 percent of the total shipments of all types of manufactured granite. In contrast to the stability of U.S. shipments, U.S. imports of such stone increased sharply during the same period. (See section on U.S. imports.)

U.S. shipments of monumental granite during 1969-73 increased from 2.9 million cubic feet in 1969 to 3.3 million cubic feet in 1972 and declined to 3.2 million cubic feet in 1973. In the 1969-73 period such granite accounted for about 40 percent of total U.S. annual shipments of manufactured granite.

Annual shipments of granite curbing decreased from 2 million cubic feet in 1969 to 1.5 million cubic feet in 1972, then increased to 1.6 million cubic feet in 1973.

Data on yearend inventories of facing, paving, monumental, and curbing granite for the years 1969-73 are not available but are known to be nominal. Granite is usually quarried and fabricated to meet the requirements of specific orders.

Official statistics are not available on exports of manufactured granite; however, such exports are believed to be small.

U.S. Imports

Annual U.S. imports of manufactured granite (TSUS item 513.74) increased from 366,000 cubic feet, valued at \$4 million, in 1969 to 826,000 cubic feet, valued at \$7.6 million, in 1972, representing increases of 126 percent in quantity and 89 percent in value. However, imports of such stone decreased in 1973 to 566,000 cubic feet, valued at \$6.2 million (table 2). Imports of manufactured granite for the first 6 months of 1974 were 104,000 cubic feet, valued at \$2.3 million.

During the period 1969-73, the quantity of manufactured granite imported, expressed as a percent of apparent consumption, ranged from a low of 4.6 percent in 1969 to a high of 10.8 percent in 1972, then declined to 6.7 percent in 1973.

During 1969-73, Italy was by far the largest supplier of imported manufactured granite, accounting for 50 to 75 percent of the total quantity. Canada accounted for a half to three-fourths of the remainder (table 5). U.S. imports from Italy increased from 161,000 cubic feet, valued at \$1.8 million, in 1969 to 583,000 cubic feet, valued at \$4.7 million, in 1972, then decreased to 418,000 cubic feet, valued at \$4.0 million, in 1973. During the same period, such imports from Canada increased to a high of 150,000 cubic feet, valued at \$2.9 million, in 1970, then decreased to 106,000 cubic feet, valued at \$1.3 million, in 1973.

It has been reported to the Tariff Commission by various domestic producers and fabricators that most of the manufactured granite imported under TSUS item 513.74 consisted of facing material fully fabricated and ready for installation at the job site. An invoice analysis of consumption entry papers representing 80 percent both of the quantity and of the value of total imports of manufactured granite for 1973 disclosed that facing granite accounted for 87 percent of the quantity and 91 percent of the value of all granite imported under TSUS item 513.74; the great bulk of the remaining stone was monumental.

As revealed by these data, estimated annual U.S. imports of facing and paving granite increased continuously, from 333,000 cubic feet in 1969 to 752,000 cubic feet in 1972, or by 126 percent during the 4-year period. However, such imports decreased to 515,000 cubic feet in 1973, or by 32 percent.

Prices

Typically, granite dimension stone--facing, monumental, and curbing--is not sold on a cubic-foot basis. Rather, sales are made by bidding to supply the stone needed for a given project. The bids are dependent on--among other factors--the color, texture, finished form, and volume of stone to be supplied; some bids provide for delivery to the site, and others include delivery and installation.

Rough monumental granite is usually sold by the cubic foot; dressed monumental granite is sold by the individual piece. Granite curbing is produced in several standard sizes and types and sold by

the linear foot. Average unit values, as reported by producers to the U.S. Bureau of Mines, for shipments of monumental granite and granite curbing are as follows:

Monumental granite and granite curbing: Average unit values, 1969-73

(Per ton)

Year	Monumental granite		Curbing
	Rough	Dressed	
1969-----	\$61.36	\$204.09	\$29.83
1970-----	85.80	292.68	36.24
1971-----	57.05	255.03	36.95
1972-----	39.25	306.82	47.82
1973-----	39.29	317.50	56.53

Source: U.S. Bureau of Mines.

The John Swenson Granite Co., Inc.

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APPENDIX A
STATISTICAL TABLES



Table 1.--Granite, manufactured, suitable for use as monumental, paving or building stone:
U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, and rates of duty, 1934-73

(Quantity in thousands of cubic feet; value in thousands of dollars)							
Year	Italy	Canada	Sweden	Finland	All other	Total all countries	Rate of duty (percent ad valorem)
Quantity							
1934	-	-	1	8	1	10	60
1935	-	1/	1/	13	2	15	60, 2/ 40
1936	3/	1/	1	14	-	15	4/ 30
1937	-	1/	1	35	1	37	30
1938	1/	-	1	40	-	41	30
1939	3/	1	1	24	-	26	30
1940	1/	1/	1/	4	-	4	30
1941	-	-	-	1/	1	1	30
1942	-	1	-	-	-	1	30
1943	-	1	-	-	-	1	30
1944	-	1	-	-	-	1	30
1945	-	1	-	1/	-	1	30
1946	3/	1/	1	13	3	17	30
1947	1/	1	1	48	1	51	30
1948	3/	1/	2	13	9	24	30
1949	1/	1/	2	12	5	19	30
1950	3/	1/	1	3	30	34	5/ 20
1951	3/	1/	3	5	69	77	6/ 15
1952	3/	1/	3	8	27	40	15
1953	3/	1	4	18	80	106	15
1954	3/	1/	3	14	69	86	15
1955	3/	10	1	19	77	113	15
1956	3/	63	1	19	82	170	7/ 14
1957	3/	11	2	19	62	102	8/ 13.!
1958	3/	1	3	23	31	63	9/ 12.!
1959	3/	12	4	3	20	45	84
1960	3/	16	6	3	22	47	94
1961	3/	8	4	1	13	34	60
1962	3/	3	2	1	8	20	34
1963	3/	7	19	1	3	6	36
1964	72	45	3	18	17	155	155
1965	36	41	3	7	14	101	101
1966	56	58	2	5	13	134	134
1967	64	85	4	12	8	173	173
1968	272	100	8	10	16	406	406
1969	161	138	14	32	21	366	366
1970	250	150	7	13	23	443	443
1971	394	141	6	16	189	746	746
1972	583	146	16	13	68	826	826
1973	418	106	4	5	33	566	566

See footnotes at end of table.



Table 1.--Granite, manufactured, suitable for use as monumental, paving or building stone:
U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, and rates of duty, 1934-73--Continued

(Quantity in thousands of cubic feet; value in thousands of dollars)							
Year	Italy	Canada	Sweden	Finland	All other	Total all countries	Rate of duty (percent ad valorem)
	Value						
1934	-	-	4	35	7	46	60
1935	-	<u>11/</u>	2	54	6	62	60, <u>2/</u> 40
1936	-	1	5	56	-	62	<u>4/</u> 30
1937	-	<u>11/</u>	6	162	11	179	30
1938	<u>11/</u>	-	4	194	2	200	30
1939	<u>11/</u>	2	6	115	4	127	30
1940	<u>11/</u>	<u>11/</u>	1	16	2	19	30
1941	-	-	-	<u>11/</u>	7	7	30
1942	-	4	-	-	-	4	30
1943	-	4	-	-	-	4	30
1944	-	5	-	-	-	5	30
1945	-	3	-	2	-	5	30
1946	<u>11/</u>	<u>11/</u>	15	113	11	139	30
1947	<u>11/</u>	5	26	449	5	485	30
1948	1	2	25	160	30	218	30
1949	2	2	23	22	18	67	30
1950	1	1	13	23	114	152	<u>5/</u> 20
1951	-	1	34	41	167	243	<u>6/</u> 15
1952	7	5	36	77	276	401	15
1953	13	11	36	156	449	665	15
1954	28	12	48	132	542	762	15
1955	34	41	27	180	581	863	15
1956	30	165	23	177	811	1,206	<u>7/</u> 14
1957	69	30	22	212	792	1,125	<u>8/</u> 13.5
1958	52	5	42	213	425	737	<u>9/</u> 12.5
1959	119	52	39	184	584	978	12.5
1960	105	34	50	181	593	963	12.5
1961	76	70	28	154	480	808	12.5
1962	243	55	77	183	499	1,057	12.5
1963	275	430	52	158	614	1,529	12.5
1964	476	590	60	178	291	1,615	12.5
1965	462	442	65	108	188	1,265	12.5
1966	475	408	58	69	146	1,156	12.5
1967	444	938	74	102	104	1,662	12.5
1968	1,450	1,309	94	127	135	3,115	<u>10/</u> 11
1969	1,763	1,767	122	160	213	4,025	<u>10/</u> 10
1970	3,374	2,880	114	147	292	6,807	<u>10/</u> 8.5
1971	2,638	2,656	131	189	497	6,111	<u>10/</u> 7
1972	4,663	2,074	123	168	582	7,610	<u>10/</u> 6
1973	4,047	1,324	100	84	659	6,214	6

1/ Less than 500 cubic feet.

2/ Rate of duty applicable to paving blocks was reduced to 40 percent Aug. 5, 1935.

3/ Paving blocks are not included in the quantities shown.

4/ Rate reduced Nov. 2, 1936.

5/ Rate reduced May 25, 1950.

6/ Rate reduced June 6, 1951.

7/ Rate reduced June 30, 1956.

8/ Rate reduced June 30, 1957.

9/ Rate reduced June 30, 1958.

10/ Rate reduced Jan. 1 of year shown.

11/ Less than \$500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 2.--Manufactured granite, suitable for use as monumental, paving, or building stone (TSUS item 513.74): Shipments by U.S. producers, U.S. imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1969-73

(Quantity in thousands of cubic feet; value in thousands of dollars)

Year	Shipments	Imports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
Quantity				
1969-----	7,510	366	7,876	4.6
1970-----	6,847	443	7,290	6.1
1971-----	6,764	746	7,492	10.0
1972-----	6,842	826	7,668	10.8
1973-----	7,834	566	8,400	6.7
Value				
1969-----	44,858	4,025	48,883	8.2
1970-----	45,517	6,807	52,324	13.0
1971-----	38,538	6,111	44,649	13.7
1972-----	42,641	7,610	50,251	15.1
1973-----	45,960	6,214	52,174	12.0

Source: Shipments compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of the Interior; imports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Data on exports are not available.

Table 3.--Facing and paving granite: Shipments by U.S. producers, U.S. imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1969-73

(Quantity in thousands of cubic feet; value in thousands of dollars)

Year	Shipments <u>1/</u>	Imports <u>2/</u>	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
Quantity				
1969-----	1,091	333	1,424	23.4
1970-----	1,313	403	1,716	23.5
1971-----	1,346	697	2,025	33.5
1972-----	1,225	752	1,977	38.0
1973-----	1,333	515	1,848	27.9
Value				
1969-----	<u>3/</u>	3,502	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1970-----	<u>3/</u>	5,922	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1971-----	<u>3/</u>	5,317	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1972-----	<u>3/</u>	6,621	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1973-----	<u>3/</u>	5,406	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>

1/ Partly estimated.

2/ Based on invoice analysis by the staff of 1973 imports.

3/ Not available.

Source: Shipments compiled and partly estimated from official statistics of the U.S. Department of the Interior; imports compiled and partly estimated from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Data on exports are not available.

Table 4.--Manufactured granite shipped or used by U.S. producers,
by use, 1969-73

(In thousands of cubic feet)

Use	:	1969	:	1970	:	1971	:	1972	:	1973
Facing and paving-----	:	1,091	:	1,313	:	1,346	:	1,225	:	1,333
Monumental-----	:	2,865	:	2,684	:	2,633	:	3,291	:	3,227
Curbing-----	:	1,973	:	1,870	:	1,818	:	1,537	:	1,610
Other-----	:	1,581	:	980	:	967	:	789	:	1,664
Total-----	:	7,510	:	6,847	:	6,764	:	6,842	:	7,834

Source: Compiled and partly estimated from official statistics of the U.S. Department of the Interior.

Note.--Value by use is not available, since value is dependent on the amount of fabrication completed on the stone. Total value for each of the years shown was as follows (in thousands of dollars):

<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
44,858	45,517	38,538	42,641	45,960

Table 5.--Manufactured granite, suitable for use as monumental, paving, or building stone (TSUS item 513.74): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1969-73, and January-June 1973 and 1974

Year	Italy	Canada	Finland	Other	Total
Quantity (1,000 cubic feet)					
1969-----	161	138	32	35	366
1970-----	250	150	13	30	443
1971-----	394	141	16	195	746
1972-----	583	146	13	84	826
1973-----	418	106	5	37	566
January-June:					
1973-----	268	58	2	18	346
1974-----	65	24	3	12	104
Value (1,000 dollars)					
1969-----	1,763	1,767	160	335	4,025
1970-----	3,374	2,880	147	406	6,807
1971-----	2,638	2,656	189	628	6,111
1972-----	4,663	2,074	168	705	7,610
1973-----	4,047	1,324	84	759	6,214
January-June:					
1973-----	2,115	645	45	253	3,058
1974-----	1,469	403	55	303	2,257

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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